

My Mother's Name
W. M. M. M. M.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1795.

[N° 1710]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors are hereby notified, that there is affixed on each and every Share in said Bridge FIVE DOLLARS, to be paid to the Treasurer, at his House, on or before Thursday the 29th Day of January instant. By Order of the Directors,
SAMUEL SANFORD, Clerk.

Newport, January 19, 1795.

Harvard College Lottery.

CLASS SECOND.
Not two Blanks to a Prize!

FIFTEEN Thousand Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, are 75,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a Deduction of Twelve and an Half per Cent. for the Purposes of the Lottery.

Prizes.	Dollars.	is	Dollars.
1	10000	is	10000
2	5000		5000
3	2000		2000
4	1000	are	5000
5	500		4000
10	200		3000
20	100		2400
40	50		2400
60	40		2400
80	30		2400
100	20		2000
149	10		1490
537	8		4296
4002	7		28014

5037 Prizes,
9963 Blanks.

The above Class will positively commence drawing in the Representatives' Chamber in Boston, on THURSDAY the 9th of April next, and will continue from Day to Day, and be completed with all possible Dispatch. A List of Prizes will be immediately published, and the Prizes paid on Demand.

The strict Punctuality with which the First Class of this Lottery was drawn, must give the most satisfactory Assurance to every Class of Adventurers, that the Managers will be enabled rigidly to adhere to the Drawing of this; and affords to all the Patrons of Literature, a most pleasing Prospect of effecting at an early Season, the desirable Object for which the Lottery was granted.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,

Managers.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1795.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY to be Sold at the Post-Office:—Also, Connecticut Manufactory, Hartford Court House, and Warren Church Lottery Tickets; and Cole & Goodluck's Hotel Policies.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known and very valuable FARM, late belonging to JOSHUA BABCOCK, Esq; of Westerly, in this State, deceased, situated at the South End of Newport, within a Quarter of a Mile of the compact Part of the Town, lying Easterly and Westerly on the Street, or Road, leading into Benson's Neck, the West Part being divided by James Street running through it, and extending Westerly to a Creek, where may be had Plenty of good Manure.—Said Farm contains about 110 Acres, and has thereon a House, Two Barns, and a Crib in good Repair—is well watered; has on it a good deal of good Stone-Wall, and is rendered vastly more valuable by its being so handy to accommodate the Inhabitants with Keeping for their Horses and Cows.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, who is authorized to give an indubitable Title to the same.

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hoghead and Barrel,
Best Spirits, Geneva, and West-India Rum,
by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest.

Any of the above Articles by Retail, cheap for Cash.
Newport, January 19, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying a Quarter of a Mile South of the Town of Newport, containing about Fifty Acres—its Nearness to the Town, and the Goodness of the Land, renders a particular Description of it unnecessary.—Any Person inclining to hire the same may see the Premises, and be informed of the Terms, by applying to

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

January 20, 1795.

L O N D O N, October 11. ANNIVERSARY of Mr. FOX'S ELECTION, for WESTMINSTER.

FOR fourteen years this triumph has been commemorated with greater zeal, and by more numerous meetings, than ever appeared annually on any similar occasion.

Yesterday Mr. Fox's constituents were anxious to shew that they understood the importance and the wisdom of the advice he has given to the parliament with respect to the war; that they felt the value of the sacrifice he has made in giving that advice; and that whatever friends, prejudice, vanity, or love of place may have deluded from him, they approve of his conduct, and are determined to support him in it.

Before four o'clock, every room in the Shakespeare tavern was crowded; and although arrangements had been made for receiving a much greater number than the house had been able to accommodate on any former occasion, four hundred persons at least, coming too late, were disappointed.

After dinner, Mr. Fox gave
"The free and independent electors of the city of Westminster."

Mr. Fox's health was drank.
Mr. Fox addressed the company to the following effect:

"Gentlemen,
"Fourteen years have now elapsed, since the day you first did me the honour to return me as one of your Representatives; and all of you, perhaps, certainly the greater part of you, remember the situation of this country at that time perfectly well, and more particularly the political situation of the city of Westminster. It had been the custom of a court faction to nominate a candidate to represent you at that time, almost without any opposition. At that time, however, you were pleased to chuse me one of your Representatives, not on account of the abilities I might possess, but you chose to make me the instrument for expressing your sentiments, because you saw in me a steady and zealous opposer of that court faction which I knew, and which you in particular had good reason to know.

"Gentlemen, however you may have been disappointed in me, either in respect to my abilities, or to any of my sentiments, in one thing I may venture to assure myself, you have not been disappointed; for in all the variety of fortune which has attended me, I have persevered uniformly to oppose that system, which you disapproved; an opposition to which I recommended to your notice. That system was at that time odious to you, and to me, on many accounts; particularly on account of the late disastrous war, which you all remember, and now feel the effects of. You must know the subject I allude to; I mean the late American war. We have now, alas, another war, similar in origin, and in principle, to that fatal event. The American war arose from a hatred in those who governed in this country to the general principles of liberty, which was so dearly cherished by its inhabitants. Secondly, from a disregard, on the part of those governors, to what the people of this country might suffer, while the court was satisfied. Gentlemen, if I saw the American war in this light, it is but fair to say, I must attribute the same origin to the present war, and from what we have hitherto seen, we have but too much reason to apprehend the same conclusion. I was encouraged by you, as well as impelled by my own sentiments, to oppose the war, from its commencement to its conclusion, and, I think, a similar duty has devolved to me in this.

"With regard to those with whom I have for a long series of years acted in public life, (and I thought it the glory of my public life to do so) I can only say, that some of them thought it necessary not to oppose the present war; but now they are situated so, as not only to oppose, but also to become the advocates and abettors of it. Gentlemen, I cannot form harsh conclusions of any sort of men. Christian charity binds me to think well of them, and that they have acted from what appeared to them to be a sense of their public duty. I add to this, that the knowledge I have of their former life, instructs me to hope, that the whole of their conduct is the result of their conviction of their public duty. I blame no man for his opinion; but, on the other hand, I hope I shall not be blamed for mine. I hope, Gentlemen, that you will not blame me, if my opinion should be different from theirs. I declare to you, therefore, freely, that I am now, and am determined to be, not only in name, but also by actions, a whig, according to the principles and professions which first recommended me to your notice. It will, I hope, be allowed to me, that I am sincere in what I profess, and that my conduct is the result of my own conviction of mind; and with regard to future events, I have at least as good a reason for apprehending I am in the right, as those I oppose. I shall now conclude, with assuring this company, and the electors of Westminster; I shall persevere in that conduct, which it has been the pride and the happiness of my life to avow; and which I consider as the first of my duties to continue."

This speech was followed by a loud and lasting peal of fervent applause.

Mr. Fox then gave a toast—

"The Whig interest throughout England."

Mr. Bouverie being called upon from the chair for a song, favoured the company with "When happy in my native Land" in his usual style of excellence.

The health of Mr. Byng being drank—

Mr. Byng returned thanks in a short speech, in the course of which he assured the company, that great as was the honour he felt, on celebrating the anniversary

of the election of his Right Honourable Friend, he felt another, which was still greater, that of celebrating the good, firm, old cause of the whigs, and independent men of Old England, against court intrigue, court influence, and court corruption.

This speech was followed by very warm applause.

Mr. Fox then gave a toast—

"The cause for which Hampden bled in the field, and Sydney on the scaffold."

Mr. Dignam being called upon from the chair, favoured the company with an excellent song.

Mr. Fox gave a toast—

"Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, Mr. Alderman Combe, and the independent livymen of the city of London."

"Mr. Alderman Combe returned thanks in a very handsome manner, and said, he hoped that the cities of London and Westminster would never be wanting to produce a Sawbridge and a Fox, to be their Representatives."

This was followed with a torrent of applause.

Mr. Fox then gave a toast—

"The rights of the people."

After which,

"The health of Mr. Sheridan" was drank, with three times three.

Mr. Sheridan addressed the company to the following effect:

Gentlemen, it is impossible for us to avoid adhering to a circumstance, which I understand is the chief cause of this being by far the most numerous assembly that ever yet met to celebrate this anniversary. I am sure that, among others, one circumstance will arise out of it—it will convince those Titled Seceders and others who this day are absent, or some of them absent from the toasts which have been given, and from other incidents, that if ever there should be another contest for the representation of the city of Westminster, the event will be successful to the cause which we have all at heart, and that your present worthy, illustrious Representative, will again be the object of your choice. It will show them, that there is still a considerable and a discerning party, true and steadfast to their original and pure principles, and who are determined to maintain the independence of their sentiments, and to remain true and constant to their standard, and which they will manifest by electing their present Representative. Gentlemen, I was not surprised at the manner in which my Honourable Friend, Mr. Fox, alluded to the defection of certain characters from the cause in which we are engaged, nor at a comment from the lower end of the room, which came irregularly perhaps, but which was certainly the effusion of an honest heart. [This referred to the disapprobation, which part of the company expressed at the mildness with which Mr. Fox spoke of some gentlemen, who had lately seceded from him in political conduct.] He has no need, said Mr. Sheridan, to make use of any severe words to rebuke them; to make their conduct stand contrasted with his own, is to them a sufficient rebuke.—Gentlemen, I beg leave now to propose to you a toast—It is impossible for us to forget the cause of this anniversary. It is founded on a principle of independent spirit, and a determination to resist court corruption. I cannot help addressing to a great body of people, who are now making a considerable figure in the affairs of Europe, and who are proceeding on a principle similar to our own, for they are acting on a determination to preserve their liberty against the oppression and the tyranny of courts and kings! Gentlemen, it is manifest you anticipate the toast, which I intend to give you, and that you feel as the proposer does; I give it you before it is high treason to give it—

"General Kosciuszko, and success to the Poles!"

This speech and toast were followed by unbounded applause.

Mr. Fox then gave the healths of Mr. Grey and Mr. E. King, with the freedom of the press, both of which were warmly received, but the Honourable Gentlemen had left the room before.

The health of the Duke of Bedford was received with equal applause.

Mr. Fox then gave,

"Lord Howe, and the navy of Old England"

Lord John Townsend's health was drank.

His Lordship returned thanks in a speech, which drew from the company bursts of applause.

Mr. Fox said, he would give the health of a nobleman, that he would pledge himself would not desert the cause, however he might be tempted by example—he meant

"The Earl of Derby."

The toast was drank with enthusiasm.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were nominated as Rewards for the anniversary of the year ensuing:—

R. H. Ld. J. Townsend, M. P.—R. H. Ld. R. Spencer, M. P.—Hon. Thos. E. King, M. P.—Hon. Col. Maitland, M. P.—Hon. Mr. Petre—J. B. Church, Esq; M. P.—John Harcourt, Esq; M. P.—Robert Adair, Esq;—Harry Houle, Esq;—Edward Hall, Esq;—Samuel Atkaves, Esq;—James Seer, Esq;—Edward May, Esq;—Jesse Foote, Esq;—Charles Harris, Esq;—James Johnston, Esq;

In the course of the day, which passed in the most uninterrupted conviviality, the companies in the different rooms were entertained with songs of the highest character; among which, the incomparable voice of a young gentleman from the city delighted every faithful ear.

P A R I S, October 29.

They say a Spanish Ambassador has arrived here, to propose articles of peace in the name of his court; and it is said, that they have advanced already to say, that but one article remained undetermined.

W. Matthew Weaver
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for WESTMINSTER.

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After dinner, Mr. Fox gave

"The free and independent electors of the city of Westminster."

Mr. Fox's health was drank.

Mr. Fox addressed the company to the following effect:

"Gentlemen,

"Fourteen years have now elapsed, since the day you first did me the honour to return me as one of your Representatives; and all of you, perhaps, certainly the greater part of you, remember the situation of this country at that time perfectly well, and more particularly the political situation of the city of Westminster. It had been the custom of a court faction to nominate a candidate to represent you at that time, almost without any opposition. At that time, however, you were pleased to chuse me one of your Representatives, not on account of the abilities I might possess, but you chose to make me the instrument for expressing your sentiments, because you saw in me a steady and zealous opposer of that court faction which I knew, and which you in particular had good reason to know.

"Gentlemen, however you may have been disappointed in me, either in respect to my abilities, or to any of my sentiments, in one thing I may venture to assure myself, you have not been disappointed; for in all the variety of fortune which has attended me, I have persevered uniformly to oppose that system, which you disapproved; an opposition to which I first recommended me to your notice. That system was at that time odious to you, and to me, on many accounts; particularly on account of the late disastrous war, which you all remember, and now feel the effects of. You must know the subject I allude to; I mean the late American war. We have now, alas, another war, similar in origin, and in principle, to that fatal event. The American war arose from a hatred in those who governed in this country to the general principles of liberty, which was so dearly cherished by its inhabitants. Secondly, from a disregard, on the part of those governors, to what the people of this country might suffer, while the court was satisfied. Gentlemen, if I saw the American war in this light, it is but fair to say, I must attribute the same origin to the present war, and from what we have hitherto seen, we have but too much reason to apprehend the same conclusion. I was encouraged by you, as well as impelled by my own sentiments, to oppose the war, from its commencement to its conclusion, and, I think, a similar duty has devolved to me in this.

"With regard to those with whom I have for a long series of years acted in public life, (and I thought it the glory of my public life to do so) I can only say, that some of them thought it necessary not to oppose the present war; but now they are situated so, as not only to oppose, but also to become the advocates and abettors of it. Gentlemen, I cannot form harsh conclusions of any set of men. Christian charity binds me to think well of them, and that they have acted from what appeared to them to be a sense of their public duty. I add to this, that the knowledge I have of their former life, instructs me to hope, that the whole of their conduct is the result of their conviction of their public duty. I blame no man for his opinion; but, on the other hand, I hope I shall not be blamed for mine. I hope, Gentlemen, that you will not blame me, if my opinion should be different from theirs. I declare to you, therefore, freely, that I am now, and am determined to be, not only in name, but also by actions, a whig, according to the principles and professions which first recommended me to your notice. It will, I hope, be allowed to me, that I am sincere in what I profess, and that my conduct is the result of my own conviction of mind; and with regard to future events, I have at least as good a reason for apprehending I am in the right, as those I oppose. I shall now conclude, with assuring this company, and the electors of Westminster; I shall persevere in that conduct, which it has been the pride and the happiness of my life to avow; and which I consider as the first of my duties to continue."

This speech was followed by a loud and lasting peal of fervent applause.

Mr. Fox then gave a toast—

"The Whig interest throughout England."

Mr. Hanmer being called upon from the chair for a song, favoured the company with "When happy in my native Land," in his usual style of excellence.

The health of Mr. Byng being drank—

Mr. Byng returned thanks in a short speech, in the course of which he assured the company, that great as was the pleasure he felt, on celebrating the anniversary

of the election of his Right Honourable Friend; he felt another, which was still greater, that of celebrating the good, firm, old cause of the whigs, and independent men of Old England, against court intrigue, court influence, and court corruption.

This speech was followed by very warm applause.

Mr. Fox then gave a toast—

"The cause for which Hampden bled in the field, and Sydney on the scaffold."

Mr. Dignum being called upon from the chair, favoured the company with an excellent song.

Mr. Fox gave a toast—

"Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, Mr. Alderman Combe, and the independent liverymen of the city of London."

"Mr. Alderman Combe returned thanks in a very handsome manner, and said, he hoped that the cities of London and Westminster would never be wanting to produce a Sawbridge and a Fox, to be their Representatives."

This was followed with a torrent of applause.

Mr. Fox then gave a toast—

"The rights of the people."

After which,

"The health of Mr. Sheridan" was drank, with three times three.

Mr. Sheridan addressed the company to the following effect:

Gentlemen, it is impossible for us to avoid adhering to a circumstance, which I understand is the chief cause of this being by far the most numerous assembly that ever yet met to celebrate this anniversary. I am sure that, among others, one circumstance will arise out of it—it will convince those Titled Seceders and others who this day are absent, or some of them absent from the toasts which have been given, and from other incidents, that it ever there should be another contest for the representation of the city of Westminster, the event will be successful to the cause which we have all at heart, and that your present worthy, illustrious Representative, will again be the object of your choice. It will shew them, that there is still a considerable and a discerning party, true and steadfast to their original and pure principles, and who are determined to maintain the independence of their sentiments, and to remain true and constant to their standard, and which they will manifest by electing their present Representative. Gentlemen, I was not surprised at the manner in which my Honourable Friend, Mr. Fox, alluded to the defection of certain characters from the cause in which we are engaged, nor at a comment from the lower end of the room, which came irregularly perhaps, but which was certainly the effusion of an honest heart. [This referred to the disapprobation, which part of the company expressed at the mildness with which Mr. Fox spoke of some gentlemen, who had lately seceded from him in political conduct.] He has no need, said Mr. Sheridan, to make use of any severe words to rebuke them; to make their conduct stand contrasted with his own, is to them a sufficient rebuke.—Gentlemen, I beg leave now to propose to you a toast—It is impossible for us to forget the cause of this anniversary. It is founded on a principle of independent spirit, and a determination to resist court corruption. I cannot help advertent to a great body of people, who are now making a considerable figure in the affairs of Europe, and who are proceeding on a principle similar to our own, for they are acting on a determination to preserve their liberty against the oppression and the tyranny of courts and kings! Gentlemen, it is manifest you anticipate the toast, which I intend to give you, and that you feel as the proposer does; I give it you before it is high-treason to give it—

"General Kosciuszko, and success to the Poles!"

This speech and toast were followed by unbounded applause.

Mr. Fox then gave the healths of Mr. Grey and Mr. Eschme, with the freedom of the press, both of which were warmly received, but the Honourable Gentlemen had left the room before.

The health of the Duke of Bedford was received with equal applause.

Mr. Fox then gave,

"Lord Howe, and the navy of Old England!"

Lord John Townshend's health was drank.

His Lordship returned thanks in a speech, which drew from the company bursts of applause.

Mr. Fox said, he would give the health of a nobleman, that he would pledge himself would not desert the cause, however he might be tempted by example—he meant

"The Earl of Derby."

The toast was drank with enthusiasm.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were nominated as stewards for the anniversary of the year ensuing:—

R. H. Ld. J. Townshend, M. P.—R. H. Ld. R. Spencer, M. P.—Hon. Thos. Eschme, M. P.—Hon. Col. Maitland, M. P.—Hon. Mr. Petre—J. B. Church, Esq; M. P.—John Harcourt, Esq; M. P.—Robert Adair, Esq;—Harry Houle, Esq;—Edward Hall, Esq;—Samuel Athawes, Esq;—James Sicer, Esq;—Edward May, Esq;—Jesse Foote, Esq;—Charles Harris, Esq;—James Johnstone, Esq;

In the course of the day, which passed in the most uninterrupted conviviality, the companies in the different rooms were entertained with songs of the highest character; among which, the inimitable voice of a young gentleman from the city delighted every tasteful ear.

PARIS, October 29.

They say a Spanish Ambassador has arrived here, to propose articles of peace in the name of his court; and, it is said, that they have advanced already so far, that but one article remained undetermined.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[Checked with good and ill. A prospect of Peace on one hand; and the defeat of the Brave Kosciusko on the other.]

FROM THE VISTULA, October 23.

The Russian Lieutenant General Baron Van Persen, has written the following letter to the King of Poland:

"THE total defeat of a Polish corps, stationed at Kimeck; the making prisoners of a great number of soldiers and officers of all ranks; of the commanding general, and finally, of him who had the general command of all, the chief of the revolution of 1794, (Kosciusko) were the happy successes of the 20th of October. Convinced that your majesty, and the Republic of Poland, have now re-entered their original right, I hasten to address myself to this lawful authority, to reclaim the liberty of all Russian generals, officers, soldiers, and domestics, as likewise the liberty of the members of the diplomatic corps and of the ladies, who against all the laws of nations are kept prisoners—I wish that they may be sent back to the corps that I command. Their speedy return must augment the inclination which I have to do on my part as much as is permitted me, and is depending on me, in hopes that the attempts to restore a firm and wholesome peace in Poland will now succeed, and that I may be able to assure your majesty of my respect before the end of the current year. I request that you will please to accept the expressions thereof, as well as the sentiments wherewith I have the honour to be, &c."

The King hereupon answered, that the captivity of the commander in chief did not decide the matter, nor could induce him to relinquish a Revolution which he had sworn to maintain, and to the principles whereof he would remain faithful, neither could he agree to release the prisoners according to the request of the General, unless he would enter into an exchange of the same.

October 23.

Of the battle between Kosciusko and the Russians, on the 20th inst. we have yet only the following particulars:

The battle lasted from 7 o'clock in the morning till 2½ at noon. Kosciusko showed much greatness of mind: He was constantly in the midst of the fire. Three horses were killed under him: With the first he fell into a morass. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 1000 men.

FRONTIERS of POLAND, October 22.

Our letters from the interior of Poland, still continue to mention the uncommon consternation occasioned by the defeat of Kosciusko. The superior council at Warsaw, have published an address to the people, wherein the sad reverse of fortune is mentioned, but at the same time assure them, that the heads of the revolution are determined to conquer, or die at their posts. They have offered the chief command of the army, to Lieutenant-General Wawrzynski, whose answer is expected with impatience: meanwhile general Krasonak fills this place.

The Russians advance rapidly towards the capital.—Mokrowicki being cut off by them, is now marching with his corps to Narow; Prince Poniatowski is encamped with his army on this side of Warsaw, near Modzin: Dombrowski and Madalenski are surrounded on all sides with Prussian troops, and will with difficulty escape.

VIENNA, October 22.

The reports of peace being near at hand, increase our joy every moment.

Monday and yesterday there was a conference of all the Ministers, and it is said the subject was concerning peace; that they occupy themselves therewith very much beyond a doubt. Meanwhile the preparations for war continue with alacrity; whereby the old adage is confirmed, "Who wants peace prepares for war."

REGENSBURG, October 23.

On the 20th of October, the Elector of Mayence; in his quality of Arch Chancellor of the Empire, communicated to the Diet by his directorial Ambassador, the following very important proposition:

The Elector has perceived by the report of his directorial Ambassador of the 6th instant, that the registers have been opened in all the three colleges of the Empire, on the imperial decree, with respect to the quintuple contingent, and that the two higher colleges have actually taken the votes thereupon. His Electoral Grace will try to bring forth his quintuple contingent with all possible speed, and in general exercise all his might, to perform what the encroaching danger of the country may require. He is likewise convinced that all his co-estates of the empire will employ equal zeal, that the German Empire may show itself in a future campaign in such force that they may promise themselves the end intended thereby. "In the mean while, his Electoral Grace cannot conceal his opinion, that the wish of the Palatine court expressed on this occasion on the records of the Empire that with the same propriety they ought to deliberate, Benedictorth how to make an end of this ruinous war, by an acceptable peace"—seems to deserve the greatest attention, and further mature deliberation, his Imperial Majesty himself having declared in the aforementioned decree, respecting the quintuple contingent, that he was willing to hear any other proposition "how their common country might be saved." The German Empire was obliged to support the states who were wronged in Alsace and Lorraine, and hitherto it has carried on the war for that purpose only, viz. for the preservation of that situation, which has been guaranteed by France herself, in the fundamental peace of 1648—"and not to interfere in the interior affairs of France. But instead of obtaining this object, the Empire has lost one country after the other," and particularly have these countries suffered much who lay towards the enemy, though not actually occupied by them. It seems therefore expedient, and necessary to his Electoral Grace, that, whilst they are preparing for a new, and it is hoped more fortunate campaign, the peaceable German citizens should be taught, "that it is their sincere desire to procure peace to the Empire."

The German Empire can declare to the French nation without hesitation, "that it only intended its own preservation, and not aggrandizement—and that for the rest, they do not mean to meddle with any thing which

happens in France. The French nation will then know, that it depends only on her, to be at peace with the German Empire; but should she against all expectation, not accept the proffered peace;" but contrary to her repeated declarations, aim at conquest, then the inhabitants of Germany will be so much the more convinced, that nothing remains for them, but patiently to bear the hardships of war, and to bring all the sacrifices to their own preservation, which a war of this kind requires from every individual, who loves his country, and his own existence.

After mature consideration of all those reasons his Electoral Grace thinks it his duty as Arch Chancellor of the Empire, not to suffer the above proposition of the Palatine Court to go unnoticed, but rather charges his directorial Ambassador, to confer immediately with the Imperial Commissioners and the other Ambassadors of the Diet, in order to propose the deliberation of this highly important subject, as usual in the speediest manner, and to obtain a decree of the Diet to the Emperor as soon as possible. With the question, "Whether this proposal for peace is really to be made,"—is the further question—"How is this to be done?" So closely connected that the last question must be necessarily considered and decided upon at the same time.

His Electoral Grace is of opinion, that on the part of the Empire this last question is easily answered. The German Empire carries on the war for the preservation of its situation at the peace of 1648, which the crown of Sweden, who is neutral in the present war, has guaranteed; there can be therefore no difficulty to request the King of Sweden to procure the same to the Empire, by his efficacious mediation. The crown of Sweden will certainly not refuse to honorable a mediation, as soon as the German Empire declares not to desire any thing but what is conformable to the peace of Munster: His Swedish Majesty is besides a principal state of the Empire; therefore much is interested in the welfare of the German country, for which the contingent is now fighting. This last consideration equally takes place with regard to the King of Denmark, who, as a King, is neutral in the present war; his Electoral Grace therefore thinks "That the two courts, Sweden and Denmark, ought to be requested by the Empire to interpose most effectually with the French nation for an acceptable peace."—Winter is besides near at hand: During this winter, the negotiation of peace may be carried on, it only the above mentioned Courts will immediately intercede for a cessation of arms; in the mean while his Electoral Grace has no other view but the peace and welfare of the Empire, according to his duty as a state, and as Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, but is far from wishing to dictate to any of his high co-estates, who as powers are separately concerned in this doleful war.

P. S. Trèves, Cologne, the Palatinate, and Brandenburg, together with the greatest part of the princely Ambassadors, have already completely acceded to this proposal.

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In consequence, whereof the undersigned have never, heretofore actually signified the least distrust in the wise and good administration of your honors—still relying that the faithful discharge of the duty incumbent on the government of the city, towards its brave Burghers, would render it unnecessary to have recourse to any other measures.

But the undersigned are given to understand that the free deliberations of your honors have been much impeded by the unexpected appearance in this city of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, and his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and that the arrival of these illustrious personages are only tending to influence your honors in consenting to resolutions highly ruinous and pernicious to the welfare of the inhabitants of this city, and province at large.

The undersigned, without investigating the motives which induced the said illustrious persons to visit this city, have since their arrival learn, with the utmost consternation and anxiety, that it has been taken into consideration by your honors, whether upon the approach of the French army, this city should be put in a state of defence or not; upon which your honors have decided to expose this city to a military siege.

That in consequence thereof your honors had further agreed to inundate the surrounding country if necessary, by opening the sluices in the vicinity of this city, and even to make an opening in the sea-dikes, in order to effect the inundation in the most powerful manner.

Moreover, that your honors should have consented to admit a considerable number of English troops for the defence of this city.

That the undersigned Burghers and inhabitants can by no means approve of such measures—in consequence of which, in so far as your honors might have been enforced thereto by the presence of the hereditary Prince of Orange, and the Duke of York, we openly declare that these measures are by no means consistent with the wishes of the inhabitants of this city.

That the undersigned Burghers and inhabitants of this city expect to be decidedly informed for what purpose these two illustrious personages have made their appearance in this city, and whether your honors have consented to put this city in a state of defence; to expose the citizens to a siege; to suffer foreign troops to enter the city; and thereby to change the civil into a military government.

That the undersigned Burghers and inhabitants of this city positively declare, they cannot be satisfied with any resolution tending to a military defence of this city, but that they have firmly resolved to oppose every resolution, and to prevent any military force being called in for the preservation of their city and property.

That in particular they will never consent to the quartering of a British garrison in Amsterdam, but that the undersigned will openly oppose with all their might this

rapacious and Greedy Band (Roof and plunder jack Bende.) Who by repeated declaration of their chut cannot be kept within bounds, and shall consider their approach as a signal given by your Honors, for the Commencement of internal revolt and Commotion among the Citizens, for the Consequences of which your Honors alone will be responsible.

For the prevention of this Dreadful event, the Burghers and Inhabitants of this City, at this critical juncture, humbly address themselves to your Honors, most earnestly requesting that you will never concur in any measures which may tend to expose this city to a military defence, much less to consent to the entering of such licentious freebooters and plunderers, who have already disgraced themselves every where by a conduct which it appears can no longer be checked by their own illustrious Chief.

But instead of these measures, your Honors trusting to the good intentions of the Burghers and Inhabitants of this city, will conform to the Exigency of circumstances, and thereby prevent becoming responsible for the dreadful consequences, which a rash and ruinous defence must inevitably produce.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, October 12.

Merlin, of Thionville, recalled the attention of the Convention to the atrocities committed in the departments of the Lower Loire, and read the papers he had received from Bouquet, the war commissary, which excited horror.—They prove in a manner, unspurnably too authentic, that the (royaux) drownings were directed by the members of the detestable revolutionary committee of Nantes. He (Merlin) produced an order signed Le Fevre, adjutant general, commanding at Painbeuf, requiring to be thrown into the sea, from the heights of Painbeuf, no less than forty-one victims, among whom was one man seventy years old, and who had been six years blind, twelve women, twelve girls of different ages, fifteen children from six to ten years, and five infants from the breast. The commander at Painbeuf had ordered these miserable victims to Nantes, but the vessel on board which they were, was scarcely in the bay of Bourneuf, when Mace, the captain of the vessel, received the order following.

"Liberty, Equality, Indivisibility.

"Captain Mace is required to set Madame M. ashore, and to throw overboard the other prisoners, rebels against the law—and this do on your peril.

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It, cries Merlin, there are punishments proportioned to such crimes, let them fall on the execrable offenders.

Goupilleau de Fontenoy transported with indignation, exclaims, declare them outlaw.

No, resumes Merlin, the confession of the cannibals will illustrate the history of these wretched times, and besides may bring out greater offenders. I demand the arrest and delivery of the culprits to the revolutionary tribunal. Althrough we shall see to what infamous tyrants the country has been betrayed.

André Dumont rose to inveigh against the authors of the horrid plan of robbery and massacre which is still in agitation. Since cited he, you invite justice to return again to this country, so desolated and swimming in the blood of brethren, smite the guilty and let them fall under the sword of the law. Be warned, for these monsters are nearer than you are aware—Forget not the night of the 9th and 10th Thermidor. I ask you, have you punished all the accomplices of Robespierre, who, within these walls have sought to dissolve the Convention? Respect is due to the institution of popular societies: but is it possible to restrain our indignation when we behold one of them where guilt is audaciously domineering.—Let complete justice be done, let us rid ourselves of the wretches who prey on our vitals. Require the revolutionary tribunal to prosecute the persons accused of the horrible drownings (Noyades) at Nantes, to sift out the accessories of the crime, without favour or exception. To that end, order the public accuser to consult with the committee of general safety on the measures proper to be adopted by you.

Applauded, and unanimously adopted.

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He confesses, that in descending the river Loire, he saw the water purpled with blood, and the banks strewn with dead bodies, which had been cast ashore by the stream.

October 20.

At every step, the abominable affair of Nantes presents new horrors. The monsters and their satellites, the young persons of both sexes naked, and a great number of them together in the most disgusting manner, were

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[Checked with good and ill. A prospect of Peace on one hand; and the defeat of the Brave Kosciusko on the other.]

FROM THE VISTULA, October 25.

The Russian Lieutenant General Baron Van Persen, has written the following letter to the King of Poland:

SIR,

"THE total defeat of a Polish corps, stationed at Kimeck; the making prisoners of a great number of soldiers and officers of all ranks; of the commanding general, and finally, of him who had the general command of all, the chief of the revolution of 1794, (Kosciusko) were the happy successes of the 10th of October. Convinced that your majesty, and the Republic of Poland, have now re-entered their original right, I hasten to address myself to this lawful authority, to reclaim the liberty of all Russian generals, officers, soldiers, and domestics, as likewise the liberty of the members of the diplomatic corps and of the ladies, who against all the laws of nations are kept prisoners—I wish that they may be sent back to the corps that I command. Their speedy return must augment the inclination which I have to do on my part as much as is permitted me, and is depending on me, in hopes that the attempts to restore a firm and wholesome peace in Poland will now succeed, and that I may be able to assure your majesty of my respect before the end of the current year. I request that you will please to accept the expressions thereof, as well as the sentiments wherewith I have the honour to be, &c."

The King hereupon answered, that the captivity of the commander in chief did not decide the matter, nor could induce him to relinquish a Revolution which he had sworn to maintain; and to the principles whereof he would remain faithful, neither could he agree to release the prisoners according to the request of the General, unless he would enter into an exchange of the same.

October 25.

Of the battle between Kosciusko and the Russians, on the 10th inst. we have yet only the following particulars:

The battle lasted from 7 o'clock in the morning till 11 at noon. Kosciusko showed much greatness of mind: He was constantly in the midst of the fire:—Three horses were killed under him: With the first he fell into a morass. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 1000 men.

FRONTIERS OF POLAND, October 22.

Our letters from the interior of Poland, still continue to mention the uncommon consternation occasioned by the defeat of Kosciusko. The superior council at Warsaw, have published an address to the people, wherein the sad reverse of fortune is mentioned, but at the same time assure them, that the heads of this revolution are determined to conquer, or die at their posts. They have offered the chief command of the army, to a lieutenant-general Wawrzynski, whose answer is expected with impatience; meanwhile general Krasinski fills this place.

The Russians advance rapidly towards the capital.—Mokrowicki being cut off by them, is now marching with his corps to Narow; Prince Poniatowski is encamped with his army on this side of Warsaw, near Modzin; Dombrowski and Madaleniski are surrounded on all sides with Prussian troops, and will with difficulty escape.

VIENNA, October 22.

The reports of peace being near at hand, increase our joy every moment.

Monday and yesterday there was a conference of all the Ministers, and it is said the subject was concerning peace; that they occupy themselves therewith very much is beyond a doubt. Meanwhile the preparations for war continue with alacrity; whereby the old adage is confirmed, "Who wants peace prepares for war."

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Matthew weaver
weaver in all it

into the sea, calling these *Republican Marriages*. Such are the abominations which stand proved by a cloud of witnesses.

Chaux, one of the witnesses, not denying these horrid facts, supposes they were directed and perpetrated by Lambie and Fouquet, the agents of Carrier, who, they had publicly said had required them to do so.

It is therefore certain from the confessions of the accused, as well as from the evidence of the witnesses, that the abuses in the prisons of Nantes, and the maladies that were bred there, have caused about ten thousand persons to perish, and that in the same city, they have drowned, shot and guillotined about twenty thousand more, including victims belonging to La Vendee and other places.

October 29.

Gen. Pichegru who during two campaigns, has had the glory of never being beaten, quits his brave companions in arms for the ineffable of his health—greatly injured by so many fatigues.—He will soon rejoin them. Gen. Moreau who took Orléans, Neuport and Cadland succeed General Pichegru.

L O N D O N, October 25.

James Brown, boot clover, eat a turkey weighing seven pounds and a half—a hand of pork, weighing four pounds and a half—a two penny loaf—a shilling's worth of oysters—two penny pies—and drank a gallon of porter—half a pint of gin—and a shilling's worth of punch, for a wager of a guinea; and performed with these in thirty five minutes, at the Sun public-house, Charles-Street, Westminster, October 25.—Ministers should find this man in France without delay; if they have any hopes of reducing that country by famine.

The French treat the British with very little ceremony. Our correspondent says, that Pichegru sent a Public message to the Duke of York, intimating to him—"that as important to make Nimeguen the seat of his winter quarters, he would be obliged to Citizen York to remove with all convenient speed. He was sorry to be obliged to disturb the Citizen, but he was convinced from his former civility, that he would have no hesitation in complying with his request."

L A W.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, THE KING, v. SUTTON.

Mr. Bower moved for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the defendant, Mr. Sutton, who is a Lieutenant in the 29th regiment, for assaulting a constable in the execution of his office. He did not mean to say the assault had been attended with any serious consequences. He had an affidavit, which stated, that the prosecutor had received a warrant under the hands of two justices of the peace, to arrest Richard Leech, a private in the 29th regiment of foot. The constable thought it right to inform Major Lister of what he was about to do, and asked the Major some questions respecting Leech, for which he was imprisoned. He made an apology; and at six o'clock at night he went back to the Major, respecting a discharge which he was to get for this man. When the constable made his appearance, the Major said, "D—n you, walk back, we want no constables here." He then said, "If you want to speak to me, you must pull off your hat, and speak as you ought." The Constable replied to pull off his hat. Upon which Lieutenant Sutton said, "D—n you for a democrat, I do not like to take constables;" and immediately gave him a most violent blow on the side of the head. The prosecutor, being an officer of justice, was entitled to the protection of the Court.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—Take a rule to shew cause. His gentleman, I hope, will prevent its coming any other.—Rule granted.

ON NEWS-PAPERS.

[An Extra.]

MUCH has been said and written on the utility of news papers—but one principal advantage, which might be derived from their publications, has been neglected; we mean that of reading them in schools, and by the children in families.—Try it for one month.—Do you wish your child to improve in reading?—Give him a news paper—it furnishes a variety, the part of which must infallibly touch his fancy. Do you wish to instruct him in geography?—nothing will so infallibly fix the relative situation of different places, the stories and events published in the papers. In—do you wish to have him acquainted with the manners of the country or city—the mode of doing business, public and private—or, do you wish him to have a smattering of every kind of science, useful and amusing?—Give him a news paper.—News papers are plenty and cheap, the cheapest book that can be bought, and the more you buy, the better for your children, because every part furnishes some new valuable information. Instead of being a luxury, it is a matter of economy, and the poorest family that exists may and ought to be supplied with at least one paper per week. Encourage news-papers, and you encourage learning: Encourage learning, and you secure the liberties of posterity.—Learning, in the hands of a few, effects a nobility; but generally diffused, is an effectual barrier against every usurpation of the Rights of Man.—News papers supply the want of schools, the want of company, and the want of preaching. They have the power to mitigate the miseries of the afflicted, alleviate the distresses of the forlorn, check the wild extravagance of the licentious, bring home the prodigal, and, in fine, to do good to all ranks, denominations, characters and situations in life.

H A R T F O R D, January 5.

On the night of the 26th of December last, the store Mr. Darius O—n, merchant, of Tynningham, was broken open, and goods to the amount of 3000 dollars stolen. Mr. O. immediately issued an advertisement, offering a reward of 200 dollars for the thief and his accomplices, or 100 for the thief only. The good people of the town and the neighbouring towns, thinking they had an opportunity to perform two duties at once, the one they owed themselves and their neighbours, or as the old proverb has it, to kill two birds with one stone, helping their friend to his goods, and themselves to a reward, turned out in great numbers, in order to apprehend the perpetrator of this villainous crime:—and indeed, as in the days of Ahab, went out

in all lands, being baffled not by the king's attendants but the hopes of the reward. In vain however, were all their exertions, nothing of the thief or goods could be discovered, and the town of Tynningham, like the great city Sulham of old was perplexed. But a circumstance occurred on the night of the 29th which made people suspect that the goods were not carried into a far country: on that night some part of the goods were returned. Some persons were induced to search in the neighbourhood, and in a barn not far from the home of Mr. O. the remainder of the goods was found. Mr. O. now acknowledged the bitterness of his soul, that he placed the goods there himself. He had given out that 250l. had been taken out of his drawer at the same time the goods were taken, but now frankly confessed that this was a mistake in calculation, and that one solitary fourpence halfpenny piece was all the cash his drawer had contained, for several days previous to the robbery.—A debt he had contracted, payable the first day of January, and which the above-mentioned sixteenth of a dollar was not quite competent to answer, is supposed to be the principal cause of this daring burglary.

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The English Papers mention, that on the Attack upon the Duke of York on the 19th of October, the 37th Regiment was cut to Pieces, Major Hope and 50 Men only escaping. The Prince of Rha's Battalion of Emigrants, lost 400 Men, and the 35th Regiment suffered considerable Loss.—That by not suffering the Treasures of Holland to be landed in England, without paying the Duty, England has driven them to the Elbe. At Hamburg there is more Property than can be stored.—That the third Payment of £ 300 000 Sterling, Part of the British Subsidy, to the King of Prussia, had arrived at Hamburg.—That the Spanish Council of State have imposed a Contribution of Seven Millions of Reals on the Clergy, for the Purpose of carrying on the War.—And that it was found that the offer of Mediation to bring about a Peace between the belligerent Powers, made by the Court of Sweden and Denmark, has been refused by France. The Report is stated under the Head of Stockholm.

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"BE it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That at any Time within Two Years from the passing of this Act, Transfers shall and may be authorized, of so much of the Stock standing to the Credit of any State, pursuant to the Report of the Commissioners for settling Accounts between the United States and individual States, and the Act passed thereon, intitled 'An Act making Provision for the Payment of the Interest on the Balances due to certain States, upon a final Settlement of the Accounts between the United States and the individual States,' to Creditors of such States, who were such prior to the First Day of July, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Three, as may be necessary to satisfy their respective Demands: Provided, That no such Transfer shall be made, but with the Consent of the said State, and its Creditors."

The Printer considers himself under great Obligations to his Correspondents who furnished him with the Biographical Anecdotes of the three eldest Sons of the King of Great Britain. The Preference given to the Newport Mercury on this Occasion merits his public Acknowledgment.—He intends continuing this interesting and entertaining Work in his next Paper.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Director of Newports, Jan. 27.

ENTERED, From

N O N E.

CLEARED, For

Sloop Rainbow, Simmons, New York
— Eagle, Gilman, Ditto
Schooner Beely, Usher, Charleston
Brig Sally, Shearman, Surinam
Snow Dove, Elocum, Boston

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 4th of February, 1795, at the AUCTION ROOM, in Newport, viz.

The Household Furniture of the late SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq; together with sundry Articles of English GOODS, and HARDWARE.

Sale at Nine o'Clock.

GARDNER & DEAN.

Newport, Jan. 26, 1795.

Newport J. November Term, A. D. 1794.

By Order of Court, the Creditors of PHINEAS BULL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Spinster, an Insolvent Debtor, are notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the last Monday of May next (if they see Cause) when and where Commissioners or Assignees will be appointed to receive and distribute the Estate of said PHINEAS, among her Creditors, according to Law.

Witness, THOMAS PECKHAM, Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of IMANUEL CASS, Esq; late of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, deceased, to make immediate Payment:—And all those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscriber, JOHN P. CASE, Executor.

North Kingstown, Jan. 26, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Caboodles, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Convenience in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail.—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard.—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans.—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise Sheet Iron by the Pound.

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Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One at the upper End of the Town facing the Green, near the House of Capt. Webb, with a Garden and Well of Water.—One Half of a large Building, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long Wharf.

A Sloop of about 40 Tons Burthen, and well found. A small Farm of about 32 Acres, lying on the East Road, adjoining to Lands of Abner Cundall on the East, and Westerly on the Road, is about 6 Miles from this Town.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New Shoreham, or Block-Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

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Matthew
and his family
and was married
to a daughter
of Matthew

Matthew weaver
weaver in att N

into the sea, calling these *Republican Marriages*. Such are the abominations which stand proved by a cloud of witnesses.

Chaux, one of the witnesses, not denying these horrid facts, supposes they were directed and perpetrated by Lambotte and Fonquet, the agents of Carrier, who, they had publicly said had required them to do so.

It is therefore certain from the confessions of the accused, as well as from the evidence of the witnesses, that the abuses in the prisons of Nantes, and the maladies that were bred there, have caused about ten thousand persons to perish, and that in the same city, they have drowned, shot and guillotined about twenty thousand more, including victims belonging to La Vendee and other places.

October 29.

Gen. Pichegru who during two campaigns, has had the glory of never being beaten, quits his brave companions in arms for the re-establishment of his health—greatly injured by so many fatigues.—He will soon rejoice them. Gen. Moreau who took Ostend, Nieuport and Cadix and succeed General Pichegru.

L O N D O N, October 25.

James Brown, boot-closter, eat a turkey weighing fourteen pounds and a half—a band of pork, weighing four pounds and a half—a two penny loaf—a fishling's worth of oysters—two penny pice—and drank a gallon of porter—half a pint of gin—and a fishling's worth of punch, for a wager of a guinea; and performed it with ease in thirty five minutes, at the Sun public-house, Charles-street, Westminster, October 25.—Ministers should find this man in France without delay; if they have not any hopes of reducing that country by famine.

The French treat the British with very little ceremony. Our correspondent says, that Pichegru sent a Police message to the Duke of York, intimating to him—"that as he meant to make Nimeguen the seat of his winter quarters, he would be obliged to Citizen York to remove with all convenient speed. He was sorry to be obliged to disturb the Citizen, but he was convinced from his former civility, that he would have no hesitation in complying with his request."

L A W.

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Mr. Bower moved for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the defendant, Mr. Sutton, who is a Lieutenant in the 29th regiment, for assaulting a constable in the execution of his office. He did not mean to say the assault had been attended with any serious consequences. He had an affidavit, which stated, that the prosecutor had received a warrant under the hands of two justices of the peace, to arrest Richard Leech, a private in the 29th regiment of dragoons. The constable thought it right to inform Major Lister of what he was about to do, and asked the Major some questions respecting Leech, for which he was reprimanded. He made an apology; and at six o'clock at night he went back to the Major, respecting a discharge which he was to get for this man. When the Constable made his appearance, the Major said, "D—n you, walk back, we want no constables here." He then said, "If you want to speak to me, you must pull off your coat, and speak as you ought." The Constable refused to pull off his hat. Upon which Lieutenant Sutton said, "D—n you for a democrat, I do not like to strike constables;" and immediately gave him a most violent blow on the side of the head. The prosecutor, being an officer of justice, was entitled to the protection of the Court.

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The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR,
in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire.
[Continued from our last.]

ORCHARDS.

III. THE TRANSPLANTING OF ORCHARDS.

THE Nursery Ground, like the Seed-Bed, should be enriched agreeably to the general intention; and ought, in common good management, to be double dug, at least 14 inches deep; 18 or 20 inches deep, is always preferable.

The seedling plants ought to be sorted, agreeably to the strength of their roots, (that they may rise evenly together.) The top or downward roots should be taken off, and, in this operation, the longer side rootlets should be shortened.

They should be planted in rows 3 feet apart, and from 18 to 20 inches asunder in the rows; care being had not to cram the roots, but to bed them evenly and horizontally among the mold.

If the plants be intended merely for Stocks to be grafted, they may remain, as they generally do, in this and other districts, in this situation, until they be large enough to be finally planted out. But, in strictness of management, they ought two years previous to their being transferred to the orchard, to be RE-TRANSPLANTED;—into fresh, but unmanured, double-dug ground, at intervals of 4 feet apart every way: in order that the feeding fibres may be brought to near the stem (yet have sufficient room to form in) that they may be removed with it, into the orchard instead of being, as they generally are, left behind in the Nursery. Hence, in this second transplantation, as in the first, the branches of the roots should not be left too long; but ought to be shortened, in such a manner, as to induce them to form a regular GLOBULAR ROOT: Sufficiently small to be removed with the plant;—yet sufficiently large to give it firmness and vigour in the plantation.

As the raising or improvement of varieties be the object in view, the nursery ground should be naturally deep and well soiled, and highly manured: and the plants repeatedly moved—as every second, third, or fourth year—that they may luxuriate, not only in rich, but in fresh pasturage; thereby doing, perhaps, all that art can do, in this state of improvement, towards giving freedom to the sap-vessels, and size and richness to the fruit.

4. TRAINING. The intervals may, while the plants are small, be cropped with such kitchen garden produce as will not crowd or overshadow the plants, the rows being kept perfectly free from weeds.

In pruning the plants, the leader should be particularly attended to. If it shows double, the weaker of the contending branches should be taken off—If the leader be lops, and not easily recoverable, the plant should be cut down to within a hand's breadth of the soil, and a fresh stem trained. Next to the leader, the stem boughs require attention. The undermost boughs should be taken off by degrees; going over the plants every winter—always cautiously preserving sufficient heads to draw up the sap; thereby giving strength to the stems, and vigour to the roots and branches: not training them up to the naked twigs, as in the common practice, thereby drawing them up prematurely tall, and feeble in the lower part of the stems.

The length of stems to which stocks are usually trained, in this district, is 6 feet;—sometimes to nearly 7 feet;—a height which is much preferable: half a rod high would be still more eligible. A tall stemmed tree is out of the reach of stock, and is much less injured to whatever grows under it, than a low headed tree; which, while it is the cause of mischief, is itself in harm's way.

The thickness of the stem ought to be in proportion to its height: a tall stock, therefore, requires to remain longer in the nursery than a low one. The usual size, at which stocks of the ordinary height are here planted out, is 4 to 6 inches girth at 3 feet high.—A size which they will reach, with proper management, in 7 or 8 years. The price of such stocks, in this district, at present (engrafted) is eighteen pence each*.

IV. PLANTING ORCHARDS. In conducting this business, properly, various considerations are requisite, as

1. The Distance.
2. Disposition.
3. Time of planting.
4. Taking up Plants.
5. Pruning the Plants.
6. Putting them in.
7. Defending them.
8. After-Management of the Stocks.

1. DISTANCE. This depends upon the size, and the general intention. If a mere ORCHARD be the object; namely, a plantation of fruit-trees, placed in as close order as the nature of the fruit-trees will admit; the distance may be much shorter, than in a FRUIT GROUND, which notwithstanding the plantation, is intended to remain an object of husbandry.

In this district, we see fruit-trees standing at all distances. In close ORCHARDS, 10 yards seems to be the prevailing distance. But the proper distance in this case depends on the natural growth of the fruit-trees: from 10 to 12 yards (half a chain) may, in this situation, be an eligible distance.†

In the GRASS GROUNDS of Gloucestershire, and the ARABLE FIELDS of Herefordshire, 20 yards is a common distance; some I have observed with intervals of 25 yards. A chain's length (22 yards) may be taken as a good medium distance.

In this case, each acre contains 30 trees; in that 40.

* I met with one instance of Crab-Stocks being gathered in the woods, and with good prospect of success.

† In old Orchards, I have found them at only 8 yards—in one instance, at only 6 yards distance; but the trees have not had room to acquire nearly their full growth. (To be continued.)

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

PAPER MONEY.

CLARKE and HAMMOND have £1000 of Rhode-Island Paper Money, (receivable in Taxes) which they will sell for real Money—on good Terms for the Purchaser.
Newport, January 20, 1795.

To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in Boston-Neck, South-Kingstown, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land.—For further Particulars inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

FOR SALE,

THE Estate formerly belonging to JOSIAH and BENJAMIN BROWN, situate in Thames Street, nearly opposite to Mr. Daniel Malon's Dwelling House.—For Terms apply to

CALEB GREEN.

Newport, January 8, 1795.

T O B E L E T,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingstown.

December 5, 1794.

T O B E S O L D,

A FARM in North-Kingstown, about two Miles to the Northward of Wickford, on the Post Road, containing 150 Acres of good Meadow, Plough and Pasture LAND, and may be cut thereon about 200 Cords of Wood.—For further Particulars, inquire of GIDEON ELLIS, living on the Premises.

January 10, 1795.

For SALE,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the first Thursday in February next, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve o'Clock, if fair Weather, if not on the next fair Day, on the Premises, for the Benefit of the Heirs and Creditors

THAT well known & valuable FARM of JAMES COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceased, situated about Half a Mile to the Southward of the Town of Newport, containing One Hundred and Four Acres of Land, with One Dwelling House and Part of another, Two Orchards, a Barn, Crib, and other Out Buildings, with a great Number of Button-wood Trees; it is well walled and watered, and a beautiful Prospect of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Sea; an elegant Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Assignees.

PAUL MUMFORD,
DAVID HUNTINGTON,
JOHN BOURS,
JOHN L. BOSS,
ROBERT BRATTLE.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1794.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Warrant of the Town Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS TILLINGHAST, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby call on all Persons having Demands on said Estate, if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, it being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

JONATHAN ALMY, } Commis.
JOSEPH BOSS, jun. } sioners.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to

MARY TILLINGHAST, Administratrix.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

D U C K:

Nº 1 to Nº 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Where also may be had

A constant Supply of clean T O W.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

Christo. Champlin
HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE;
BEST Petersburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON;
of the first Quality.

Gibbs & Channing

Have just imported and for Sale,
JAMAICA Spirits, Antigua and Demara Rum, by the Hoghead—Jamaica Sugar, by the Hoghead and Barrel; Molasses, by the Hoghead—and Two Hundred and Eighty Dry Hides.
December 30, 1794.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,
Jamaica Spirits by the Hoghead, and JAMAICA SUGAR in Barrels.

Jeremiah N. Sands

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from Little Rest Hill, to Wickford, in North Kingstown, where he carries on the CLOCK, WATCH MAKING, and GOLDSMITHS' BUSINESS in all their different Branches.

Those who please to employ him may rely upon having their Work done with Neatness and Expedition.
He gives CASH for OLD GOLD and SILVER.
Wickford, January 5, 1795.

F L A X.

W A N T E D,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dressed F L A X, for which C A S H, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport December 22, 1794.

Card Manufactory.

NATHANIEL LYON,

In THAMES STREET,

Next House Southward of the BRICK MARKET,

RETURNS his Thanks to those Ladies

and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him in their Custom, and begs Leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY; where may be had at all Times, and on the shortest Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the single Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.—Also Hatter's, and Clothier's JACK and STOCK CARDS, warranted good and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be served on agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care and Dispatch.

To prevent Impositions, he has branded all his Cards with a Semicircle, NATHANIEL LYON, Newport, Rhode Island, with a Square and Compass.

Almost any Article of Country Produce will be taken in Pay; also good tanned SHEEP SKINS*.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given, on good Security.

He has also for SALE,

Good Card and Saddler's Tacks, by the large or small Quantity, at a low Price.

* The above Skins must be extended while they are drying, and rubbed, but not oiled.

Newport, November 10, 1794.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND &c.

December 29th, 1794.

BY Order of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Richard Gardner, of South-Kingstown, Yeoman, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at East Greenwich, on the last Monday in January next, to show Cause, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND &c.

December 24, 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of CARY CLARKE, of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, Taylor, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden, at East Greenwich, on the last Monday in January next, and there to show Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIEVOR, in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire.

[Continued from our last.]

ORCHARDS.

III. THE TRANSPLANTING OF ORCHARDS.

THE Nursery Ground, like the Seed-Bed, should be enriched agreeably to the general intention; and ought, in common good management, to be *double dug*, at least 14 inches deep; 18 or 20 inches deep, is always preferable.

The seedling plants ought to be *sorted*, agreeably to the strength of their roots, that they may rise evenly together. The top or downward roots should be taken off, and, in this operation, the longer side rootlets should be shortened.

They should be planted in rows 3 feet apart, and from 18 to 20 inches asunder in the rows; care being had not to cramp the roots, but to bed them evenly and horizontally among the mold.

If the plants be intended merely for Stocks to be grafted, they may remain, as they generally do, in this and other districts, in this situation, until they be large enough to be finally planted out. But, in strictness of management, they ought two years previous to their being transferred to the orchard, to be *RETRANSPLANTED*;—into fresh, but unmanured, double-dug ground, aquincunx; 4 feet apart every way: in order that the *feeding fibres* may be brought so near the stem (yet have sufficient room to form in) that they may be removed with it, into the orchard: instead of being, as they generally are, left behind in the Nursery. Hence, in this second transplantation, as in the first, the branches of the roots should not be left too long; but ought to be shortened, in such a manner, as to induce them to form a regular GLOBULAR ROOT: Sufficiently small to be removed with the plant;—yet sufficiently large to give it firmness and vigour in the plantation.

In the raising or improvement of varieties be the object in view, the nursery ground should be naturally deep and well soiled, and highly manured: and the plants repeatedly moved—as every second, third, or fourth year—that they may luxuriate, not only in rich, but in fresh passage; thereby doing, perhaps, all that art can do, in this stage of improvement, towards giving freedom to the sap-vessels, and size and richness to the fruit.

4. TRAINING. The *intervals* may, while the plants are small, be cropped with such kitchen garden produce as will not crowd or overshadow the plants, the rows being kept perfectly free from weeds.

In *pruning* the plants, the leader should be particularly attended to. If it shows double, the weaker of the contending branches should be taken off—If the leader be lost, and not easily recoverable, the plant should be cut down to within a hand's breadth of the soil, and a fresh stem trained. Next to the leader, the stem boughs require attention. The undermost boughs should be taken off by degrees; going over the plants every winter—always cautiously preserving sufficient heads to draw up the sap; thereby giving strength to the stems, and vigour to the roots and branches: not training them up to the naked twigs, as in the common practice, thereby drawing them up prematurely tall, and feeble in the lower part of the stems.

The *length of stems* to which stocks are usually trained, in this district, is 6 feet;—sometimes to nearly 7 feet;—a height which is much preferable: half a rod high would be still more eligible. A tall stemmed tree is out of the reach of stock, and is much less injurious to whatever grows under it, than a low headed tree; which, while it is the cause of mischief, is itself in harm's way.

The *thickness of the stem* ought to be in proportion to its height: a tall stock, therefore, requires to remain longer in the nursery than a low one. The usual size, at which stocks of the ordinary height are here planted out, is 4 to 6 inches girth at 3 feet high.—A size which they will reach, with proper management, in 7 or 8 years. The price of such stocks, in this district, at present (ungrafted) is eighteen pence each*.

IV. PLANTING ORCHARDS. In conducting this business, properly, various considerations are requisite, as

1. The Distance.
2. Disposition.
3. Time of planting.
4. Taking up Plants.
5. Pruning the Plants.
6. Potting them in.
7. Defending them.
8. After-Management of the Stocks.

1. DISTANCE. This depends upon the site, and the general intention. If a mere ORCHARD be the object; namely, a plantation of fruit-trees, placed in as close order as the nature of the fruit trees will admit; the distance may be much shorter, than in a FRUIT GROUND, which, notwithstanding the plantation, is intended to remain an object of husbandry.

In this district, we see fruit-trees standing at all distances. In close ORCHARDS, 10 yards seems to be the prevailing distance. But the proper distance in this case depends on the natural growth of the fruit-trees: from 20 to 12 yards (half a chain) may, in this situation, be an eligible distance.†

In the GRASS GROUNDS of Gloucestershire, and the ARABLE FIELDS of Herefordshire, 20 yards is a common distance; some I have observed with intervals of 25 yards. A chain's length (22 yards) may be taken as a good medium distance.

In this case, each acre contains 30 trees; in that 40.

* I met with one instance of Crab-Stocks being gathered in the woods, and with good prospect of success.

† In old Orchards, I have found them at only 8 yards—in one instance, at only 6 yards distance; but the trees have not had room to acquire nearly their full growth. (To be continued.)

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

PAPER MONEY.

CLARKE and HAMMOND have £2000 of Rhode-Island Paper Money, (receivable in Taxes) which they will sell for real Money—on good Terms for the Purchaser.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in Boston-Neck, South-Kingstown, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land.—For further Particulars inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

FOR SALE,

THE Estate formerly belonging to JOSIAH and BENJAMIN BROWN, situate in Thames-street, nearly opposite to Mr. Daniel Malon's Dwelling House.—For Terms apply to

CALEB GREEN.

Newport, January 8, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingstown.

December 5, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in North-Kingstown, about two Miles to the Northward of Wickford, on the Post Road, containing 150 Acres of good Meadow, Plough and Pasture LAND, and may be cut thereon about 200 Cords of Wood.—For farther Particulars, inquire of GIDEON ELLIS, living on the Premises.

January 10, 1795.

For SALE,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHASE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the first Thursday in February next, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve o'Clock, if fair Weather, if not on the next fair Day, on the Premises, for the Benefit of the Heirs and Creditors

THAT well known & valuable FARM of JAMES COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceased, situate about Half a Mile to the Southward of the Town of Newport, containing One Hundred and Four Acres of Land, with One Dwelling-House and Part of another, Two Orchards, a Barn, Crib, and other Out Buildings, with a great Number of Button-wood Trees; it is well walled and watered, and a beautiful Prospect of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Sea; an elegant Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Assignees.

PAUL MUMFORD,
DAVID HUNTINGTON,
JOHN BOURS,
JOHN L. BOSS,
ROBERT BRATTELL.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1794.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Warrant of the Town Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS TILLINGHAST, late of Newport, Manner, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby call on all Persons having Demands on said Estate, if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, it being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

JONATHAN ALMY, } Commis.
JOSEPH BOSS, jun. } sioners.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment, to

MARY TILLINGHAST, Administratrix.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N^o 1 to N^o 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Where also may be had

A constant Supply of clean TOW.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

Christo. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE;
BEST Petersburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON;
of the first Quality.

Gibbs & Channing

Have just imported and for Sale,
JAMAICA Spirits, Antigua and Demarara Rum, by the Hoghead—Jamaica Sugar, by the Hoghead and Barrel; Molasses, by the Hoghead—and Two Hundred and Eighty Dry Hides.
December 30, 1794.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,
Jamaica Spirits by the Hoghead, and JAMAICA SUGAR in Barrels.

Jeremiah N. Sands

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from Little Rest Hill, to Wickford, in North Kingstown, where he carries on the CLOCK, WATCH MAKING, and GOLDSMITHS' BUSINESS in all their different Branches.

Those who please to employ him may rely upon having their Work done with Neatness and Expedition.

He gives CASH for OLD GOLD and SILVER.
Wickford, January 5, 1795.

F L A X.

W A N T E D,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dressed F L A X, for which C A S H, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport December 22, 1794.

Card Manufactory.

NATHANIEL LYON,

In THAMES STREET,

Next House Southward of the BRICK MARKET,

RETURNS his Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and begs Leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the CARD MANUFACTORY; where may be had at all Times, and on the shortest Notice, COTTON and WOOL CARDS, by the single Pair, Hundred, Dozen, or Box.—Also Hatter's, and Clothier's JACK and STOCK CARDS, warranted good and at as low Prices as can be had at any Factory in this or any State in the Union.

Merchants in Town and Country will be served on agreeable Terms, and all Orders attended to, with Care and Despatch.

To prevent Impositions, he has branded all his Cards with a Semicircle, NATHANIEL LYON, Newport, Rhode Island, with a Square and Compass.

Almost any Article of Country Produce will be taken in Pay; also good tann'd SHEEP SKINS*.

Three or Four Months Credit will be given, on good Security.

He has also for SALE,

Good Card and Saddler's Tacks, by the large or small Quantity, at a low Price.

* The above Skins must be extended while they are drying, and rubbed, but not oiled.
Newport, November 10, 1794.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

December 29th, 1794.

BY Order of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Richard Gardner, of South-Kingstown, Yeoman, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at East Greenwich, on the last Monday in January next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND &c.

December 24, 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of CARY CLARKE, of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, Taylor, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden, at East Greenwich, on the last Monday in January next, and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Insolvent Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.